

THE IRISH NEWS—Will be published SATURDAY morning, at 132 Montgomery, 125 cents per week, payable to the carriers. One year, \$10.00. Six months, \$5.00. Three months, \$2.50. Advertisers in advance. Subscribers cannot have their papers discontinued until they pay up in full for them. Taking the paper out of the postoffice makes the party liable, although he did not subscribe for it.

JEFFREY NUNAN,
Editor and Proprietor.

CROSS ROADS.

I was in a hurry to reach home. No wonder, for it was the wildest night I had ever known in all my life, and the country road over which I took my way as bad and as dark as country roads in general. Consequently I was walking at a great rate with the collar of a rough coat over my ears and a comforter tied over my soft hat, and under my chin to keep it on and to protect my ears, when suddenly a man stood full in my path, and caught me by the arm.

"Hullo!" said he. "You're just in time; you are wanted at the Cross-roads to-night!"

The voice was the voice of a ruffian.

I fancied myself attacked by a highwayman.

I stood quite still, and showed him by my manner that I was able to protect myself.

"What the d— am I wanted at the Cross-roads for?" said I. "Unless I choose, it would be hard to get me there."

But instead of producing a pistol and demanding my money or life, the man answered in an altered tone.

"Beg pardon! I made a mistake. I thought it was my brother, and wanted to frighten him. Bad night sir."

"Very good," said I. "You don't know the time?" he asked.

"It was seven when I left the train at 11—," I said.

"Thank you," said the man. "Good night!"

If his object had been robbery, probably he decided, from my rough mien, that I was too poor a man to be worth the trouble.

But after all, I said, probably he spoke the truth. A man may have such a voice without being a highwayman, no doubt.

So I went on homeward, and soon found myself under shelter, and partaking of a warm and savory supper.

My mother was there and my brother Ben. Ben was a great strapping fellow who could beat any other boy of his age for miles around, if it came to wrestling or boxing, a boy as ever lived; a boy always to mother, and I thought he had exercised his right to vote already in one Presidential election.

When supper was over and he had chatted for an hour with my mother, Ben went up stairs together. We shared one room.

The moment Ben's head touched the pillow he always went to sleep. That night I followed his example.

But I did not sleep long without a dream—a dream in which I felt a rough grip on my arm and was roused by a crying in my ear.

"Wake up! you're wanted at the Cross-roads!"

It was so real, so palpable, that when I started broad awake I was in the room—the man who met me on the road, perhaps, and who intended a robbery or violence. But when I had lit my lamp the room was empty, except myself, and Ben, lying snoring on his pillow.

I went to the door; it was locked. I went to the window; the rush of rain against the panes was all I heard. I even went across the passage to my mother's room. She was awake; there had been no unusual sound. She was sure.

Only a dream born of my meeting with the strange man upon the road I felt sure had awakened me. I went to bed and fell asleep again. Again I was awakened by the same words—this time shrieked in my ear by an unearthly voice.

"Wake up! wake up! you are wanted at the Cross-roads!"

I was on my feet once more, and caught Ben's head as he came towards my bed. "What's the matter with you?" he cried.

"Nothing," I replied. "Did you hear a voice?"

"Yours," said Ben, "yelling wake up. You fairly frightened me!"

"Ben," said I, "wait until I light the lamp, I'll hear another voice. There must be some one in the house or outside!"

So I lit the lamp, and we searched in vain.

"Nithmare," said Ben, when I told him my story.

"Ben," said I, "what is there at the Cross-roads?"

"A house," said Ben. He had lived in the neighborhood a long time, and I not long.

"One little house, besides two oak trees and a fence. An old man lives there, a rich old fellow, a bit of a miser they say. His grand-daughter keeps house for him."

"Ben," said I, "that fellow may have more harm to them. I may be wanted at the Cross-roads!"

"Brother," said Ben, "go to sleep. You had a nightmare—and Ben plunged between the blankets and was soon snoring again."

Also in ten minutes slept as sound as before, but the awaking came again.

I opened my eyes to see a girl standing at the foot of my bed. A girl in white robes with golden hair all about her shoulders, who wrung

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VOL. VIII.] SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



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her hands and cried, "Oh, wake up! you are wanted at the Cross-roads!"

This time I started out of bed bathed in a cold perspiration. I trembled like a leaf, and had no doubt but that I had received a supernatural warning.

"Ben!" I cried, "Ben, for the third time I have been told that I am wanted at the Cross-Roads, and I am going."

And I began to dress myself as speedily as possible, listening to the storm that raged madder and wilder than at any other period since its commencement.

Ben remonstrated with me in vain. At last he also began to bundle on his clothes.

"If you have gone mad, I must go with you and take care of you," he said.

"But fancy another man, going in a storm like this to the Cross Roads because a nightmare advised him to do so, and what would you think of him?"

I said nothing. All I could have answered would have been:

"I am impelled to go; I must go, I dare not refuse, whatever may be thought of me!"

In ten minutes we were splashing through mud and rain along the road. It was perfectly dark, and now and then a blazing red star in the distance told us that a lamp was gleaming through the rain in some cottage window, but otherwise would not have been conscious of our proximity to any habitation whatever.

At last nearing the spot where the road from S— crosses the road from P—, we were indeed in an solitary place as could well be imagined.

The house was abutted on the very angle of the roads, called in familiar parlance the Cross Roads, was the only one for some distance in either direction, and certainly on such a night were not likely to meet many travellers.

All was silent as the grave. We stood quite still. In a moment Ben broke out in one of his wildest laughs.

"Well, he said, 'how now? Will you go home and have another nightmare?'"

But hardly had the words escaped his lips when a shriek broke on the air, and a woman's voice plainly coming from the interior of the cottage cried:

"Help! help! help!"

"Ben," said I, "we were wanted at the Cross Roads," and then, understanding each other, without more words we made our way to a window, through which a light shone.

A muslin curtain draped the panes, but through it we saw an awful sight.

An old man lay upon the floor, and over him bent a ruffian, clutching his throat, and holding a pistol to his ear, while another man was grasping a shrieking girl by the arm—a girl in a floating night dress— with such long golden hair, as belonged to the woman of my vision.

Not a moment was to be wasted. Ben threw his weight against the slender lattice and crushed it in, and we had grappled with the ruffians before they knew whence the attack came or how many foes were upon them.

I do not intend to describe the struggle; indeed, I could not, if I would. But we were strong men, and inspired by the cries of the helpless old man and the terrified girl, soon had one of the villains bound, and the other laying prostrate on the floor.

Then Ben started for assistance and before morning both were in jail. Ben added to me as he shook each other by the hand, that we were wanted at the Cross Roads.

The old man was not a miser, but he had saved some few thousands for his old age, and living more plainly than he need have done, had given rise to the rumor, and so brought the burglars to the Cross Roads in the hope of booty.

The girl, a beautiful creature of seventeen was his grand daughter, and as no story is acceptable to the lady reader without a flavor of romance, I will tell them that she became in after years, not my wife, but the wife of my darling brother Ben.

Romantic discovery of Maderia.

During the reign of King Edward III. Anna d'Arlet, the handsome and wealthy heiress of a noble French family in England, fell violently in love with a young man of low birth, though rather well of in point of personal and landed attractions.

The exchanged mutual vows that each would marry the other and none else.

The relatives of Anna not only forbade Robert Macham the house, but made arrangements to marry Anna without delay to a Bristol merchant, and by duress forced her to consent.

Robert Macham not being the man to submit tamely to such proceedings, quietly converted his property into money, and notified his faithful Anna to secure her jewels and prepare to elope to France with him; but before the elopement could be carried out the wedding took place, and Anna was the bride of another.

This unexpected disaster only strengthened Robert in his determination to carry off the object of his affections, but he found it necessary to enlist one of his friends in the enterprise, who aided him in a plan which, however, necessitated his entering the service of Anna's husband as a groom.

Anna was in the habit of taking a daily ride on horseback in the environs of Bristol, and the pretended stable-boy made use of this circumstance to carry out his wild project.

Robert had chartered a small yacht and kept her ready provisioned, so as to be able at any moment to sail.

One day, when the wind invited flight, a lady, was seen riding at a furious gallop toward the sea, pursued by a band of horsemen.

The mettlesome steed carried his rider into the midst of the waves, far from the beach, where the pursuers halted, and toward a yacht from which a small boat had put out as soon as the lady had appeared in sight. It came closer and closer, till the fair Anna, for she it was, stepped from the stirrup into the boat, and off she went to the yacht.

It seems that a very cruel trick had been played upon the horse to make him run into the sea. For three days previous the new stable-boy had left his mistress's favorite horse a prey to thirst, so that as soon as Anna mounted the saddle to ride with her husband the horse ran away with her toward the sea, whose waves could be heard from her husband's villa.

By a misunderstanding between Robert and his confederate, the man in charge of the crew, comprising all who were well posted in navigation, were on shore carousing.

No time could be lost. The pursuers had hastened to the city to obtain a boat to give chase. It was absolutely necessary to set sail at once if they would escape. No one thought of the least delay. The main sail was hoisted, and away to the southward sailed the yacht.

By daybreak they were far away from England, but the shores of France were not in sight, and they were nothing could be seen but a waste of waters; the wind was rising, and none on board the yacht knew whither they were sailing.

Several days passed. Still to the south the white-winged yacht flew before the north wind, still no one spoke of his misgivings, still all went well on board; but the suspense was becoming terrible to bear. At last, on the thirteenth day out, just as the day was dawning, they saw in front of them a long line in the midst of the world, moving waters. It was a land at last, as they drew nearer and nearer the perfume of strange flowers saluted them, giving fresh life to all, and making the new land seem a paradise. The sails were lowered, the anchor rattled down with a splash and a hollow plunge, and the motion of the yacht is arrested. Anna insists on going ashore in the first boat.

Supported by Robert, she walked toward the interior of the island, till they found a huge tree hollowed by time, and the interior of which was dry, free from insects and carpeted with moss, near by a rivulet tinkled gaily on its way down the hill to join the ocean, adding another charm to the scene. Here Anna determined to rest, and having rested, found no wish to go further. Three days were employed in landing luggage and stores of all kinds from the yacht, when a new disaster occurred. As a matter of precaution, Macham had ordered that half of the company at a time should spend the night on the vessel, and on the morning of the fourth day a violent nor'west wind tore the days from her fastenings, and the terrified people on shore saw her drifting away towards the coast of Africa without being able to assist them. Anna, conceiving that all these misadventures showed God's wrath at her elopement, became very much depressed in spirit, spending half of each day on her knees, and weeping bitterly all the night through.

Robert Macham found himself unable to console her, and gradually became the victim of despair, so that when Anna died, only three days after the disappearance of the yacht, he did not survive her loss more than five days. His last wish was strictly carried out; he was interred in the same grave with Anna d'Arlet.

He left a Latin account of his adventures.

covered was Maderia. The companions of Robert resolved to quit the place at once, in the yawl belonging to the yacht, which had been safely fastened to the shore when the larger vessel was blown away by the violence of the storm. They laid in a supply of smoked birds and water, but when the days out, were captured by the Moors and sent as prisoners to Algiers, where they found their former companions.

After a long imprisonment they were all ransomed by the Spaniards, and Juan de Morales a Spanish sailor, who had learned their story, gave his government information of the luxurious island.

"BECAUSE, BECAUSE!"

I got the mitter—I did ask.

Her why? I broke no social laws. She looked mysterious and said.

"Because, because!"

The next day came a friend with face, As long as the Crusader war, And said his love had killed him.

"Because, because!"

And since, I've met with many men, As hachelors constrained to pause; And for no other reason than, Because, because!

"Because, because!"

I've puzzled on it long and well, I've turned it over with many wags; And I can only make of it, Because, because!

"Because, because!"

I had a sister and I thought, She would defend the why?—by Mors! She wisely shook her head and said, Because, because!

"Because, because!"

Is it a secret? they are sworn, The sex, to hold on in their jaws? It takes the slightest reason in, Because, because!

"Because, because!"

The women seem to know it all: When argument too closely draws, They manage to confound me with, Because, because!

"Because, because!"

I asked my maid the other morn, Why always hollow were the strains? "Lord sakes!" she cried, "why don't you know?" Because, because!

"Because, because!"

I give it up, I cannot probe, That tempestuous abstract clause; And I will drop the subject here, Because, because!

"Because, because!"

Come out to the side of the sea my love, Come out to the side of the sea my love, The sun set and the stars were met, And the winds and the waves agree; But star to star and wave to wave, Bring pleasure or peace to me, O, come, for I sit and wait alone, On the rocks by the side of the sea! Where all his joy was born.

"Barleigh," the New York correspondent of the Boston Journal, tells the following story—Not far from where I write, one of the most extraordinary elopements has taken place, with a most tragical sequel.

A merchant of standing and wealth had a family consisting of his wife and several children. The lady had great personal beauty, was very accomplished and intelligent, a capital housekeeper and earnest Christian, and greatly devoted to her family.

Not far from her residence lived a young fellow, tall, slender, tall, coarse featured, and of unattractive countenance could be imagined. Her mother was dead, and she kept house for her father. The visits of the merchant to this house attracted considerable attention. It was known, however, that the father was generally present at the visits of the merchant, and the community was generally divided about the matter. Riding and walking succeeded, and scandal became general.

On Monday morning the merchant informed his wife that he was going to leave—that he was going to sail for California, and take the girl with him. Her father, he said, had given his consent, and agreed to keep the thing secret till after his departure. He told her that no power could prevent his leaving. If she kept quiet until after he was gone he would give her the house in which she lived and \$2,000 in money. If she did not, he would go all the same, but would leave her penniless. He asked her to fix his linen and pack his trunk, and have it ready by Thursday morning, all which she agreed to do. He bought a trunk for the girl, and gave her \$200 for her outfit. On Thursday morning, he left his home. While his hand was on the door-latch his wife told him she would remain just where she was and take care of the children, and if at any time he wished to come back the door would be open to him. He went over to the house where the young woman was waiting. He gave her father some money, and he accompanied the parties to the cars. On their way down the father referred to some expenses he had incurred in giving his daughter music lessons. The merchant handed him \$200, which he pronounced satisfactory. After the train had started, the old man told the story of the elopement. When some one remarked to him that the merchant would desert his daughter as he had his wife, he said

that was impossible, for he had never seen such love between two persons before. When he was asked why he did not put a stop to a step that could only be fraught with misery to all sides, he said that his daughter, when she told him of her intended journey, showed him a bottle of poison, and said if he opened his head on the matter till after she was gone she would poison him and herself too. And she would have done it, he said.

The sequel to this affair is more than usually tragical. The parties sailed immediately for California, and for some reason not explained, took the return vessel back to New York. They landed in the city, where the girl was left at a hotel, penniless. She succeeded in reaching this place, deserted, and sent immediately for her father, who visited her at the hotel. She agreed to go home with him in the morning. He called for at the time agreed upon. He found her a corpse. She had committed suicide during the night. In the meantime the merchant had not been heard from after deserting the girl at the hotel. Ten days ago he appeared at the door of his own house. True to her promise and true to her womanly love, she threw the doors wide open and bade him welcome. Hidden from the eye of his neighbors and friends he remains in doors.

We learn from a gentleman just from Monterey county, that crops in Salinas Valley are universally good and in one instance eighteen acres yielded the enormous crop of one thousand and four hundred bushels of wheat, which is an average of seventy-seven bushels to the acre. Several fields of one thousand acres each, in the vicinity of Salinas City, it is predicted will yield equally well. Salinas City is alive with improvement and it is estimated that within the next sixty days as many buildings will be erected. Alonzo Pool, late of Auburn, Placer county, and others, have purchased 16,800 acres of the Castro Rancho, and which we understand they intend dividing into farms and offering in market for sale. The range is not far distant from the Salinas Valley will be one of the most productive and densely inhabited in the State. What California needs is the division and subdivision of the large ranches that are now in the hands of a lot of old fossils who are like the dog in the manger, for they will not cultivate let those do so who will. They hold on to their wide domain as if it was the idol of their hearts, and only yield possession when non-payment of taxes forces them to do so to the Sheriff, or they are removed by the strong hand of death.

Some three years since, we had occasion to mention the existence of immense masses of magnetic iron ore in the Sierras. According to accounts received at the time, this ore deposit covered several hundred acres, and hundreds of thousands of tons can be extracted without difficulty. The magnetic ore bed is located about twelve miles from the Central Pacific Railroad, and the country thereabouts is well supplied with wood, water, and limestone. Is it not possible for some of our enterprising capitalists to utilize this vast element of wealth? Some are of the opinion that the ore can be melted with charcoal; which can be obtained in great abundance from the wood near the ore beds. As is well known, magnetic iron ore is the most valuable iron ore extant, as from it all the best grades of iron and steel are manufactured. Mr. Alvord's Rolling Mill Company should take a look in the direction indicated.

The Insurance Superintendent of the State of New York, William Barnes, in his annual report states that the incomes of Life Insurance Companies in that State for the past year, from premiums received on policies, was \$26,634,061, and the outstanding policies amount to \$612,721,431. Including the premiums paid to foreign Companies having agencies in New York, it appears that the citizens of that State, in 1867, expended over \$50,000,000 for insuring their lives—say about \$10 for each person in the State. The accumulated assets of the various companies doing business in New York, as security for their claims, are more than \$125,000,000. That is, the total assets of all the Companies amount to about one-fifth of the sum of the outstanding policies of the home Companies. The aggregate of death claims paid during the year was a little over \$8,000,000, or little less than one-sixth of the premiums received.

MONEY TO LOAN, on City Real Estate, Factories, Shipping, and Merchandise, for such time as may be agreed for. Deposits received in small or large sums, at interest, by the CALIFORNIA BUILDING, LOAN, AND SAVINGS BANK, California street, one door west from Sansone street.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

THE MAID'S REMONSTRANCE.

Never wedding, ever wooing!
Still a love-lorn heart pursuing!
Read you not the wrong you're doing
In my cheek's pale hue?
All my life with sorrow stewing?
Wed, or cease to woo!

Rivals banished, bosoms plighted,
Still our days are disheartened;
Now the lamp of hope is lighted,
Midst us, sight and tears.
Dimpled, and warring, and bequeathed,
Mild in sight and tears.
Charm you call your dearest blessing,
Lips that thrill at your caressing,
Eyes a mutual soul confiding—
Soon you'll make them grow
Dim, and worthless your possessing,
Not with age, but woe!

Notice. I hereby notify the public that my new wholesale and retail Wine, Tea, Grocery establishment, to be known as the Clay street Grocery, is now open, and that I am now ready to supply Families, Restaurants, Hotels and Vessels with fine Wines choice Teas, and Fresh Groceries of every description, lower than any other house of this nature on the Pacific Coast. I shall be happy to see all my old friends and customers, and the public generally, at my quarters, which the reader will please remember is now at Nos. 523 and 522 Clay street, opposite the Fish Market. Goods carefully packed and delivered everywhere, and satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.

A. SHARBORO.

BUILDERS' INSURANCE COMPANY.

The adjourned meeting of this Company was held last evening, pursuant to notice, to receive the report of the Auditing Committee appointed at the previous meeting of the Stockholders to investigate the books of the Company; Mr. Thomas Mooney, President of the Company, in the chair. Mr. M. G. Kennedy, from the Auditing Committee, submitted the following report:

San Francisco, July 27, 1868.—To the Stockholders of the Builders' Insurance Company: Your Committee, to whom was referred the matter of auditing the accounts of the Company and the verification of the report submitted to you by the Board of Directors, have to report that they have examined the books of the Company, and find that they are kept in the best order presenting a neat appearance, thoroughly posted and balanced.

We find that the total number of policies issued since the formation of the Company is 17,215. These policies vary in amount from \$200 to \$5,000—the average of each policy being about \$870. In these policies, where the amounts are \$2,000 and upward, and in many cases less, we find the risks are reinsured in other companies for a portion of the amount. The office is well supplied with block books, street books, and registers for both the city and country, so that the amount of risk in any locality can be readily ascertained by the officers. We find the risks scattered not only throughout the city, but through all the prominent towns and cities on this coast. In all the larger cities and towns regular appointed agents being established, selected from the residents. We find the following statement of cash on July 22:

Amount paid in for old capital stock, being in full.....	\$50,000 00
Amount paid in for new stock.....	\$26,701 70
Making a total of.....	\$76,701 70

Cash on hand, verified by the bank.....	\$50,816 06
California Building and Loan Society.....	\$20,000 00
Premiums in course of collection.....	\$1,613 11
Amount paid on account of dividends at the rate of two per cent per month.....	10,727 05
Amount due Stockholders on account not yet called for.....	474 35

In conclusion, your committee would say that the officers and Bookkeepers of the Company were prompt and ready in answer to all our inquiries, and it gives us pleasure to testify to the admirable and systematic manner in which the business is conducted.

[Signed.] ROBERT C. PAGE,
WILLIAM H. LAMB,
DANIEL NORCROSS,
MICHAEL HAYES,
JOHN KELLY, JR.,
M. G. KENNEDY.

Mr. D. Jordan moved the report be accepted and the Committee discharged. Carried unanimously. Mr. Marks moved the thanks of the Stockholders be returned to the Committee, for their labors. Carried. The President submitted the following preamble and resolutions, which on motion, were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, At a meeting of the Stockholders of the Builders' Insurance Company, held April 5, 1868, a resolution was passed authorizing an increase of the capital stock of the company; and Whereas, At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held April 16, 1868, resolutions of the same effect were passed; now, be it

Resolved, That this meeting do hereby ratify and confirm the action of both of said meetings in increasing the capital stock, and that the capital stock of the company for the year 1868 be fixed at \$100,000.

Mr. O'Reilly moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to the President and officers of the company for the faithful performance of their duties. The question was put by Mr. O'Reilly and carried unanimously.

Mr. Mooney, on behalf of himself and officers, returned thanks, and, after remarks by a number of gentlemen present, relative to the condition and prospects of the company, a number and prospect of the new capital stock was subscribed for; and on motion, the meeting adjourned sine die.

THOMAS MOONEY, President.

REGULATIONS.

The undersigned, to save much correspondence, would state the conditions on which deposits will be received by the California Building and Savings Bank, from the 1st day of January, 1868, to the 31st day of December, 1868:

First—Interest at the rate of ten per cent. per annum, clear of all city, State and Federal taxes, will be paid on all deposits which shall be 30 days in the Bank. Interest will be allowed on money from the date of its deposit, but no interest for fractional parts of a month.

No fees for pass books or entrances.

Second—Interest, if required, will be paid quarterly in San Francisco, or in any of the interior towns of the Pacific States. Also, in New York, London, Dublin, Paris and Hamburg.

Deposits may be withdrawn at any time on giving thirty days' notice, and will, if required, be forwarded in gold coin, to any place designated by the depositor. If interest be not drawn it will compound every six months.

Third—"Commercial Deposits" received to be checked for at sight, on which interest at the rate of one half per cent. per month will be allowed, in quarterly settlements, on the average daily balance.

Fourth—"Children's Endowment Deposits" received under special conditions. By the present rate of Dividend on this class, such deposits double by compound interest every five years. One hundred dollars so deposited will come to nearly three thousand dollars in twenty-five years from date of deposit.

Calculated tables may be had at the office.

Deposits may be sent by Wells, Fargo & Co.'s, or other express agencies, by letter or by postoffice order, from any part of the United States or Europe. When received at the Bank a proper voucher will be returned.

The California Building and Savings Bank is a Joint Stock Company, established in 1861; has nine Directors, and assets amounting to one million and a quarter dollars, which is loaned on city real estate.

By order,
THOMAS MOONEY, President.
California street, near Sansone, San Francisco, July 27, 1868.

A CARD.

A report, that the well-known firm of B. SHARBORO, No. 521 Washington st., intended to remove to another locality, having gained ground during the last few days, and caused great surprise to his friends and to families in general, he would be leave to inform them, that the said report is altogether unfounded and that he can always be found at his well-known Store No. 521 WASHINGTON STREET, where he intends for the future, as in the past, to keep the largest assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES always on hand at the lowest rates.

B. SHARBORO.
San Francisco, May 23, 1868.

CALISAYA BARK.—It is said that Messrs. Drake & Co., proprietors of the Plantation Bitters, are the largest importers of Calisaya Bark in this country, and that, with the exception of an occasional sale, that all they import is used in the compounding of their celebrated Plantation Bitters, and to which they undoubtedly are indebted for their wonderful health-restoring properties. As a Tonic and Appetizer they are not surpassed, and we cheerfully recommend them. All first-class Druggists keep them for sale.

The decay of the teeth arises from various causes; but principally, it may be attributed to early neglect of health, or the use of tooth powders containing mineral or other deleterious acids which give a momentary whiteness to the teeth, while they corrode the enamel! The extreme prevalence of this last-named cause is too well known to need comment. To this fact, indeed, may be principally attributed that most distressing discovery ever given to the world for the preservation of the teeth, gums and breath, Dr. Spencer's Fragrant Sapoline.

Health, youth and beauty. These are jewels we all desire to possess. The first so essential to the enjoyment of life, and the latter possessions that give position and wealth. There is no means so simple, and no medicine so certain to produce these conditions so essential to your happiness and advancement, as Dr. Walker's Vegetable Vinegar Bitters. It is a perfect restorative of the system, carrying off every particle of poisonous matter, wherein the old are made young, and the pale and sorrow will become fresh and vigorous.

The rumor which was going the rounds, a few days since, of the projected opening of an extensive Grocery and Tea establishment, at Nos. 520 522 Clay street, opposite the Fish Market, by A. Sharboro turns out to be well founded. The establishment is to be known as the Clay street Grocery. It is the intention of the proprietor to sell nothing but first quality articles in his store, and the prices will be reduced to a standard unprecedented on the Pacific Coast. All goods will be sold in quantities to suit every one

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SATURDAY, AUGUST 22, 1868.

Five tons weight of filthy books were recently confiscated at one establishment in London.

Boats with motive power like the velocipede have been successfully used in Paris.

The Mexicans eat more meat, and need less of it, than any people in the world.

New York absorbs 20,000 kegs of soda water and 40,000 of lager daily.

One of the best farmers in Kansas is the Governor. His wheat crop amounts to 10,000 bushels.

Ristori expects to be in California and Brazil in 1870. She will bid farewell to Italy next winter.

The heirs of Albert Sydney Johnson have recovered 30 leagues of land in Harris county, Texas.

Major Lawrence Van Buren, brother of Martin Van Buren, died at Kinderhook, New York, recently at the age of eighty-five.

Gen. Napier, with ten children, has a peerage and \$2,000 a year—just enough to make him miserable by keeping him in genteel poverty.

An old lady in central New York has made a portrait of Gen. Washington in needlework that contains over a million stitches.

Dealers in hair in Paris find the supply running short, and children are robbed of their luxuriant locks in passing through the streets of the city.

The Menken's last husband was a gambler. It is suggested that as she has been married a good deal, she wanted to marry a good dealer.

One of Gov. Seymour's sisters is married to Mr. Linklaen of Cazenovia, New York; another to Mr. Stannard of Yorkers.

It is said that in Egypt sun-stroke is relieved by pouring water, in which salt is dissolved, into the ears of the sufferer.

George Washington shot and fatally wounded Franklin Pierce, in Columbus, Ga., the other day, for stealing his corn.

Horatio Seymour is the nephew of the Hon. Horatio Seymour of Middlebury, Vt., Senator from Vermont for 12 years.

It is announced that secret enlistments are going on all over Italy, and that committees are forming at the principal points.

The military consumption of cartridges in France, in time of peace, is 75,000,000 annually, incurring an expense of about \$1,500,000.

Many beautiful women, when walking in the streets, seem very angry if they are gazed at, and sadly disappointed if they are not.

A Mr. Smith, out West, got the idea into his head that he had a cancer in his stomach, and killed himself. A post-mortem examination showed that it was a mistaken idea.

There is a great scarcity of buffalo and antelope on the plains this season. Badgers, rabbits and prairie dogs are the only game to be seen.

They estimate at 17,000,000 of pieces the annual fabrication of calico in Europe; it has a value of \$50,000,000 and employs 3,500,000 persons.

There are one hundred and twenty-eight vessels now on their way to this port, of which number fifty-nine are from domestic ports and seventy-nine from foreign ports.

Losnoy, August 11.—Pigot, one of the Dublin editors imprisoned for seditious utterances, has been pardoned, and will be liberated after serving half his original sentence.

A blind beggar had a brother who went to sea and was drowned. Now the man who was drowned had no brother. What relation was the man drowned to the blind beggar?

A sister of Miss Schaffer, the young lady of Alexandria, Virginia, who was lately burned to death, and whose affianced lover committed suicide from grief, has since died in consequence of her sorrow at the double affliction.

A sad accident happened at Genoa, August 3d, resulting in the death of Miss Emma Hill, 13 years of age, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George W. Hill. Emma and another young Miss were fishing and bathing in a slough near the river, when Emma fell into a deep hole or well over which the water was running, and was drowned.

One would hardly suppose the trade in leeches of the whole world of great value, and yet at Paris, the leeches, besides \$600,000 worth a year from Trieste, Australia and Egypt has made a concession for the annual collection of 3,000,000 leeches in the stagnant pools formed by the overflow of the Nile.

ONWARD!

In a few weeks we shall enlarge, and in other respects make our paper interesting to its constantly increasing patrons. We have engaged the services of able correspondents: One in Dublin, who shall furnish us a condensed summary of Irish matters, and of English rule therein, from an Irish standpoint; one in London who possesses rare abilities, and who shall send us the news of Europe, and a critical review of the relations between Great Britain and Ireland, viewed from an English standpoint; one in Rome, from whose pen we shall receive reliable information from inside the walls of the Eternal City, and also the progress of the Garibaldians; one in New York, who has pledged himself to send us advance slips of all important movements in the different realms of Fenianism, and as to which wing is in the ascendant. All these, we promise our readers, will appear in our paper soon as we enlarge, which we hope to do soon. By thus pushing onward, we hope to rival all competitors in the future as we have done so effectually and gloriously in the past—even to the total annihilation of two or three opponents, and the probable speedy extinction of any yet remaining.

The harpoon in the snout of our sword-fish is terrible, piercing the bottoms and sides of the decayed and rotten hulls of the worn-out craft of our opponents.

In order to enable us to fill our most faithful obligations to the public, we have ordered in advance an entirely new printing press, capable of printing ten thousand an hour. We shall thus be able to print the Daily Morning Call and Daily Morning Chronicle. Our editorial force also, will be increased in proportion. By the way, we have received some very funny correspondence but too late for this issue.

Accounts from all parts of the country confirm the statements we have already published, concerning the exceeding richness of the wheat crop of the present year. The yield to the acre is fully equal to any previous year, while in a large majority of instances the grain is better filled, and considerably heavier than usual. Then there has been a greater number of acres cultivated, all of which will help to swell the grand total, and make the product far greater than even the wildest calculator figured it. The amount required for home consumption will be considerably in excess of that of last year, but the amount cultivated exceeds it so much, that the surplus will be in proportion. The prices while being fair, are not high, and farmers, believing that it is policy to move slow, are not sending forward any great amount. Orders from Australia have been received, and several vessels chartered, but the charterers find it exceedingly difficult to obtain the quantity of grain they wish to ship. The result is that the ships have been detained a much longer time than they anticipated. There now some fifteen or twenty vessels taking on freight, or ready to do so, but which are detained because of the small receipts. This Australian demand will soon be supplied, and then we may expect to find the grain accumulating in the grain warehouses in great quantities, for by that time the farmers will have completed their harvest, and began to think that they had better have the money in hand, than the grain in the storehouse. We may, therefore, look for increased activity on the water front during the next sixty days.

Three deaths have occurred since our last report. At Hospital B, August 14th, George Scarle, aged twenty-five years, a native of New Hampshire and a laborer by profession; at Hospital A, August 15th, Henry Shaffer, aged thirty-five years, a native of Maine, and a carpenter by trade; same place and same day, Catharine Gleason, aged twenty-four years, a native of Massachusetts, and a house-keeper by business.

The two male cases reported above were sent from the County Hospital and had a complication of disorders in their system before they were seized with variola. They were nearly dead when sent out. Dr. Johnson informs us that there is a good deal of trouble in ferriering out the unfortunates who need the city's aid. One woman, taken to the Hospital yesterday, was discovered lying away in a pile of rags, and was perishing from shelter and neglect. With this exception, no addition has been made to the number of patients already at the Hospitals.

Fully two hundred and fifty persons died in New York one week of sun-stroke, and the loss throughout the Eastern States has been proportionately great, several thousands, it is calculated, having perished in all, or been disabled. The great heat has disappeared, after rising to one hundred and ten degrees, in some places, in the shade; but the effects remain in the shape of a miasma from the earth, generated by the subsequent heavy rains, which threaten to result either in cholera, or fever. And, so far from having only rendered them more ofensive by giving new life and energy to the enormous mass of decayed vegetables and other garbage which encrusts them, in some cases to the extent of many inches.

Toronto, August 18.—Another Fenian raid is looked for. Soldiers are ordered in readiness.

The population of Boston is now 27,750.

Head Centre Stevens is giving English lessons in Paris.

There is one house in the Seventh Ward of Boston which contains 29 families.

All the business portion of the town of La Porte, in Plumas, was destroyed by fire, and the losses are estimated at above \$300,000.

The last mode for ladies' bathing dresses in France is a tight-fitting garment terminating in unmentionables, which fit as close as hunting breeches.

Daniel McCarthy has sued Michael Hayes in the Twelfth District, to recover \$10,000 damages for defamatory words alleged to have been spoken by the defendant, of and appertaining to the plaintiff.

New York 15.—Large fires are raging in the woods in the neighborhood of Belt Swart, and Leroy on the Northern Railroad. Millions of dollars worth of lumber and forest are destroyed.

Admiral Farragut, by the time he gets through with his cruise around the world, will have the satisfaction of being able to say that he has personally entertained, and been entertained by, all the royalty of the world.

The proportion of officers to men is, in the British army, one officer to thirty-eight men; in the French army, one officer to thirty-three men; in the Austrian army, one officer to forty men; in the Prussian army, one officer to forty-nine men.

Astoria, August 15.—A large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night for the reception of Stewart and Gorham. Bands, bonfires, rockets, and crowded streets. Stewart is now speaking in a forcible, eloquent manner.

The German element in the population of the United States is fast increasing, and soon—if not already—the Teutonic will equal the Celtic element in our population. From January 1 to May 31, of the present year, 27,356 Germans left the port of Bremen to make their homes in the United States. These brought with them an average of \$100 each, in money, or an aggregate of \$2,735,600.

It is stated by the Cheyenne Leader the United Pacific Railroad Company is about erecting hotels, ranging in cost from fifteen to fifty thousand dollars, at Cheyenne, Laramie, North Platte and Green River, for the accommodation and comfort of passengers, in the event of being delayed or desiring to rest at any time while making the journey across the Plains by this route.

As an illustration (says the Napa Reporter) of the closeness of the confinement of our farmers to their work in the harvest season, we will state that we have several times of late seen ladies of respectability and wealth engaged in driving to their homes with wagon-loads of groceries and supplies. No men can be spared from the farms just at this time of the year for any purpose.

On the 10th inst., pursuant to adjournment, the editors of the Irish Republic, arrested for a malicious and criminal libel against General O'Neil, came up in Judge Quinn's Court. The defendant's counsel stating that his clients would publish the true statement of the matter in their next issue, and that they would not have given circulation to the former statement had they known that it was incorrect. They were then given until Tuesday, the 14th inst., to find bail for their appearance to answer to the grand jury—Irish-American.

A letter from Paris says:—"On Sunday evening, Miss Menken arrived at a hotel in Bongival, escorted by three young gentlemen, and the whole evening the establishment was disturbed by the reveling of the party. At 11 in the morning three gentlemen had rolled under the table in quiet helplessness, the fourth member of the party preserved just sufficient consciousness to crawl to bed. The next day Miss Menken was compelled to keep her room. The writer adds: "For mercy sake, Miss Menken, take things a little more quietly." She has since paid the penalty of her wild course with her life.

New York, Aug. 11.—European mail advices to Aug. 1st are received. The London cabman are again on a strike.

A secret printing office has been discovered at Valencia, Spain, where one of the recently published revolutionary journals is issued. Four of the compositors were arrested and sent to Fernando Po.

The farmers in France were expressing themselves highly gratified with the quality of the new wheat, and buyers showed very much less disposition to buy at the price demanded. In fact, all the markets in Central France were giving way. At Aubigny, in the Department of Cher, the fall was not less than 8f. 25c. per hectolitre, and a heavy fall was expected in Paris, owing to the quantities of new wheat brought to market. At Algiers on the 27th of July the prices fell notwithstanding the increased demand for Spain, which rendered holders firm in their tone.

A letter from Vienna says large quantities of wheat are coming forward from the lower Danube, and also of barley, for England. The Hungarian crops are splendid.

THE IRISH NEWS

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Sunday evening, a Mrs. Barry, residing at No. 311 Sixth street, was leaning out of a second-story window of her residence, when she lost her balance and was precipitated to the pavement below, a distance of nearly twenty feet; and, strange to say, she sustained no other injuries but breaking the radius of her arm. Mrs. Barry had just arisen from a sick-bed, and her escape from instant death is almost miraculous.

The family of General Grant consists of himself and Mrs. Grant; Frederick, a youth of eighteen, now a cadet at West Point; Ulysses, Jr., about fifteen years old; Nellie, the only daughter, and Jesse, the baby, who is named after the General's father. Miss Nellie is described as a "sunny dispositioned and merry young lady, whom every body loves," and Jesse, as "a bright lad who sometimes appears in Highland costume, the garb of his Gaelic ancestors."

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An English paper states that the Irish language is gradually ceasing to be used in Ireland. This is not surprising, considering the fact that the native Irish are being fast driven from Ireland by bad laws and political management. In 1851, there were 25-3 per cent. of the population who spoke Irish; twenty years ago, there were only 10-1 per cent. It is estimated that in twenty years more the oldest language in Northwestern Europe, (the Gaelic), except that of the Lapps and other extreme Northern tribes, will have ceased to be used.

The senior Dr. Gibbons, in his paper on "Some Causes of Insanity in California," refers particularly to the lack of social enjoyments in this State. Naturally, the climate of California is no more provocative of insanity than that of any other country, but the disappointments in business, so much more numerous here than elsewhere, and the lack of social influence and home comforts so common, are provocative of insanity. These causes of a terrible disease can only be removed by time and social progress.

Sunday evening, a Mrs. Barry, residing at No. 311 Sixth street, was leaning out of a second-story window of her residence, when she lost her balance and was precipitated to the pavement below, a distance of nearly twenty feet; and, strange to say, she sustained no other injuries but breaking the radius of her arm. Mrs. Barry had just arisen from a sick-bed, and her escape from instant death is almost miraculous.

The family of General Grant consists of himself and Mrs. Grant; Frederick, a youth of eighteen, now a cadet at West Point; Ulysses, Jr., about fifteen years old; Nellie, the only daughter, and Jesse, the baby, who is named after the General's father. Miss Nellie is described as a "sunny dispositioned and merry young lady, whom every body loves," and Jesse, as "a bright lad who sometimes appears in Highland costume, the garb of his Gaelic ancestors."

WASHINGTON, August 12.—The death of Hon. Thad. Stevens excites more general sympathy than would have been expected, from the bitterness his case often provoked among political opponents.

The news took most by surprise, as his failing condition had been concealed by the few who were about his person. He had been declining in strength for several days; but yesterday conversed in a cheerful manner, and on being informed of the character of Evans's opinion in the Rollins case, replied: "I believe Evans is not only a sound lawyer but a statesman, who will advise the President so to act as to administer the laws in a manner that will avoid the necessity of Congress meeting in September. If he does, I shall feel prouder than ever that I urged his confirmation." During the evening two clergymen of the Methodist Church called and prayed by his bedside. Two Sisters of Charity were present during his last hours, who administered the baptismal rite of the Catholic Church. Speaking of political affairs, shortly before his death, he said the great national questions now were re-construction, finances, and the railway system. His remains have been embalmed, and will be placed in state in the Rotunda of the Capitol for one day. Arrangements for his obsequies are not yet determined on.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—The remains of Thaddeus Stevens were carried to-day from his late residence to the Rotunda of the Capitol, where they will lie in state until 8 o'clock to-m

